(b) Encourage dialogue between enterprises and the communities in which they operate and other stakeholders;

(c) Encourage financial institutions to incorporate sustainable development considerations into their decision-making processes;

(d) Develop workplace-based partnerships and programmes, including training and education programmes.

6. Encourage relevant authorities at all levels to take sustainable development considerations into account in decision-making, including on national and local development planning, investment in infrastructure, business development and public procurement. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) Provide support for the development of sustainable development strategies and programmes, including in decision-making on investment in infrastructure and business development;

(b) Continue to promote the internalization of environmental costs and the use of economic instruments, taking into account the approach that the polluter should, in principle, bear the costs of pollution, with due regard to the public interest and without distorting international trade and investment;

(c) Promote public procurement policies that encourage development and diffusion of environmentally sound goods and services ;

(d) Provide capacity-building and training to assist relevant authorities with regard to the implementation of the initiatives listed in the present paragraph;

(e) Use environmental impact assessment procedures.

Failure of Yamuna Action Plan

4371. DR AKHILESH DAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite thousands of crores spent on Yamuna Action Plan—1 st Phase, including hundreds of crores received from Japan, the water received by Delhi in Yamuna is so heavily polluted that the water treatment plants operated by Delhi Jai Board have to be frequently shut down ;

(b) if so, the details of the expenditure incurred by the Centre and the State Governments concerned, including that from foreign banks and other resources, on the Yamuna Action Plan, and the projects funded and implemented therewith; and

(c) the reasons for failure of the Yamuna Action Plan so far ?

THE MINISTEROF STATE IN THE MINISTRYOFENV1RONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV) : (a) to (c) On certain occasions in the past, the two water treatment plants at Delhi namely Nangloi and Haiderpur were to be stopped due to pollution in the raw water received from the Western Yamuna Canal. The pollution in the raw water was on account of higher ammonia concentration due to discharge of partly treated and partly untreated industrial effluents from Yamuna Nagar in Haryana into the old Western Yamuna Canal The Central Pollution Control Board has issued directions to the industries in Yamuna Nagar not to discharge even treated waste water into the old Western Yamuna Canal unless there is an adequate dilution capacity available in the canal.

Under the Yamuna Action Plan Phase-I of Government, which has been funded by the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) through a soft loan assistance of Yen 17.77 billion, a total expenditure of Rs. 668 crores has been incurred on pollution abatement works in Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh. Of this, the amount spent in Haryana is Rs. 218 crore, in Delhi Rs. 180 crore and in UP Rs. 270 crore. The Yamuna Action Plan Phase-I has been completed on 19-2-2003. The major works implemented under this Plan are:

Sewerage	— 170 kms.
Main Pumping Station	— 60 nos.
Sewage Treatment Plant	— 32 nos. (734 mid)
Community Toilets	— 1123 Nos. (out of which 960 toilet complexes have been constructed in Delhi)

In addition, the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has also taken up the work of construction of sewage treatment plants at 17 locations. Despite these works, the water quality of Yamuna has not shown appreciable improvement along Delhi due to the following reasons :

(i) As against the present sewage of 3300 mid, the installed sewage treatment capacity is 2300 mid. Thus, there is a gap of 1000 mid in the sewage treatment capacity.

(ii) Out of about 130 km. Length of trunk sewer, about 90 km, length requires refurbishing and rehabilitation as the sewers are either silted up or settled. As a result, the installed capacity of sewage treatment plant is not fully utilized and the untreated sewage is discharged in the river through various drains.

(iii) Out of a total of 15 common effluent treatment plants to be constructed in 21 industrial estates, only 3 have been completed so far. The remaining ones are targeted for completion by December 2003.

(iv) Lack of dilution capacity in the river particularly along Delhi.

Existing system of pollution check

4372. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre for Science and Environment has criticised the Union Government for failing to put in place an effective system to test polluting vehicles;

(b) If so, whether the existing system to check pollution of vehicles is not worthy;

(c) If so, the facts thereof; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to remove the various bottlenecks in the system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV) (a) to (d) There are reports indicating shortcomings in the existing Pollution Under Control (PUC) Certification system. The PUC certificates are issued by agencies authorized by the State Governments The PUC system, in Delhi, has been further strengthened by introduction of web camera for recording number plates of vehicles.

National Forest Commission

4373. SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD:

DR T SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI RAMA MUNI REDDY SIRIGIREDDY:

SHRI K. RAMA MOHANA RAO :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first National Forest Commission has been set up by Government;

(b) if so, whether this Commission has been given specific period of time for submitting its report;

(c) if so, who are its members; and

(d) by what time the report is likely to be submitted ?